green, in begs. etc. of pearl, sawed

ivators, threshing na

10 per cent ...

RECIPROCITY LEFT IN THE LURCH.

GREAT INDUSTRIES DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

Another salient feature of the bill is the

sharp discrimination against the farmers and

coal, iron and lead, the owners of such mines.

THE WOOL AND METAL SCHEDULES.

and other producers of so-called "raw ma-

terials" are especially concerned. They affect

od alone, ought to defeat the entire measure. difference between the two systems is that the ad valorem is upon value, the specific spon quantity. The former rests upon the foreign

value, which is hard to ascertain, and calls for expert judgment to determine It offers a bribe to undervaluations because, unlike the specific duty, it is not always determinable and uniform. When a duty is assessed by the yard or pound,

owners, as well as against the miners of

AMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES, AND ALL PAIN. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW-YORK AND LONDON. See our name on every wrapper and label.

policy to carry it out and give the country cheaper

43,331 5,368 the standard says; "We may cordially welcome the reversion of the United States to a more honest and reasonable policy without inquiring too narrowly into all the motives which helped to bring about the change. Whether the reformed tariff will achieve for American manufacturers all the advantages that its projectors anticipate remains to be seen. The system which it replaces was not the only obstacle to the full development of America's resources." In that part of the statement which relates to ores Chairman Wilson remarks that "lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent, but he omits to explain that this applies only to the lead ore imported from other countries than Mexico, and that all lead ore from that country will hereafter be admitted free of duty, as sliver ore. If the majority had not been so anxious to frown upon reciprocity, it might have fixed this item so that Mexico would have allowed American products an advantage in return for the benefit thus conferred.

SPEAKING FOR THE MINORITY.

VIEWS OF EX-SPEAKER PEED AND J. C. BURROWS.

The statement of the majority contains no allusion to the reciprocity policy, nor THEIR OPINIONS OF THE MEASURE IN WHOSE does the bill directly refer to the reci-PREPARATION THEY WERE ALLOWED procity provisions of existing law or to agreements between the United States

Washington, Nov. 27.-Ex-Speaker Reed, one of the prominent minority members of the Ways and Means Committee, when asked for his views on the new Tariff bill to-night, said:

the agreements between the United States and other countries in accordance therewith. The bill, however, provides for the admission free of duty of hides, sugar and coffee without regard to the country of production, and thus not only deprives the Executive of authority to offer inducements to any country to enter into reciprocity agreements, but removes the inducements which led Spain, Brazil, Germany, the British West india colonies and other countries to do so. Whether those countries will continue to maintain the agreements after the inducements shall be withdrawn remains to be seen. In this relation it should be added that the revenue derived from coffee and hides imported into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892, from certain countries with which this country has no reciprocity agreements amounted to about \$30,000. No revenue from those sources will be received in the future if the recommendation of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee shall be approved and enacted into law. If the amount mentioned be added to the new free list, the total will exceed \$14,300,000.

GREAT INDUSTRIES DISCRIMINATED AGAINST. "Of course, it is very easy for the gentlemen who prepared this bill to present their views, since they have been busily engaged in the work for a number of weeks, while the first sight that the minority nad of the bill was at 11 o'clock to-day. Like an objects and takes up so much space, all any one could do who has but just seen it is to make some obvious comments on certain portions of it. In the first place, the country ought to understand that there has been a certain degree of unfairness about the preparation of this biliunfairness to the country rather than to individuals, arising from the composition of the com-mittee. The Democracy have taken the lion's share of the committee, and they have done this for a purpose, for, while the Northern Democrats are represented on the committee, they are represented in such a way that the South holds a strange and very unfortunate predominance. As their industrial status is very much indifferent from the average of the whole country, it necessarily follows, and absolutely, in fact, has followed, that the bill is about as bad as could be reasonably imagined. This may not be true with regard to every item, but it to cavainly true with regard to every item, but it is certainly true with regard to the most important matters in the bill.

flock-owners, as well as against the miners of coal, iron and lead, the owners of such mines, the lumbermen and the salt-producers of the United States. Not only have they been discriminated against in the transfer of so-called "raw materials" to the free list, but in heavy reductions of duties on other articles which are equally "raw materials." The duty on hay, for example, is reduced from \$4 to \$2 a ton, although the importations in 1892 under the existing rate increased nearly three-fold over those of the preceding year.

A like heavy reduction is made on nearly every agricultural product the duties upon which are not wiped out altogether, as in the case of wool, eggs, flax, hemp, etc. The duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs yielded a revenue of \$522,195 in 1892, and every cent of it was paid by the Canadians who sold eggs for shipment to the United States, if they are to be believed. They shipped about 2,300,000 bushels of barley to the United States the same year, and paid the duties thereon to the amount of more than \$700,000. The majority proposes to reduce this duty from 30 cents a bushel to 40 per cent advalorem, and thus save to the farmers of Canada about \$400,000 a year, on the basis of last year's shipments at the expense of the National Treasury and the farmers of the United States.

THE WOOL AND METAL SCHEDULES. UNNECESSARY CHANGES. "In the first place, one of the most striking things to be objected to is the frequent unnecessary changes from specific duties to ad valorem duties. Probably any man who had actual business in the United States knows that even if the ad valorem the United States knows that even if the ad valorem duties were calculated upon the same basis as the specific duties in actual practice, owing to the way in which undervaluations are made and appraisements are made, it would be a reduction of at least 10 per cent in the tariff on this basis. Then it' will be noticed that the package system, which was in vogue prior to the McKinley bill, and which had led to so many frauds upon the revenue-the substitution of actual articles of manufacture for simple coverings of goods—that the nearly universal sentiment of merchants of the United States was in favor of the change then made, and it is very doubtful if the proviso in any satisfactory way answers this criticism. In the very important schedules theffect of this change from specific ad valorem duties will be quite apparent. In the cotton schedules specific rates have been retained, undoubtedly because the South was more or less interested in cotton manufactures, and the desire to protect their own local interests has caused them to adopt the system which they have rejected elsewhere to the disadvantage of their neighbors. In the cotton schedule the lowering of rates on fine goods is likely to work very much disaster to mills that are engaged in the production of such work, and also in cotton yarn mills.

"In the woollen schedule the rates are not only too low generally, but they are so uneven in their reduction that the lowering of wages will not by any possibility save some industries, so that the workingman in some parts of this industry will not have the comparative good fortune only to lose them altogether. This is true to some extent. as it seems, in the cotton schedule.

"Coal has been placed upon the free list for the advantage of the Nova Scotia mines which have been purchased by gentlemen who have been interested in the tariff, and West Virginia is likely thereby, according to the Democratic Governor of the State, to suffer irreparable damage and be arrested in the tariff, and West Virginia is likely there duties were calculated upon the same basis as the But the heavy reductions are by no means onfined to the articles in which the farmers

every schedule and nearly every item, except in cases where rates have been actually increased through inadvertence, and the new rates proposed are as a rule too low to enable American manufacturers to compete successfully with their foreign competitors except by making heavy reductions in wages. It is also evident that many of the rates have been reduced below the point which would produce the greatest amount of revenue, and are a direct contradiction of the theory upon which the bill is ostensibly framed—that of "a tariff for revenue only." It is no worse in that respect, however, than are other features of the bill, such, for example, as placing on the free list wool, which yielded 38,000,000 of revenue in 1892. The new schedules of wool and the metals are among the worst in the bill.

rested in its development.
"Iron ore is quite free, which will cause a lowering of wages in the iron mines, and will repress
the extension of the fields of effort which had already got to be very large and which were tending to the reduction of prices.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY'S OPINION.

NEW-ENGLAND BADLY TREATED. "New-England seems to have been very severely **CUESTITUTION OF AD VALOREM FOR SPECIFIC** treated in many ways. Our fishermen on the coast of Maine have been specially considered to their DUTIES STRONGLY DENOUNCED. Columbus Ohio, Nov. 27 .- The text of the Tariff very great disadvantage, in putting fresh fish on the free list, without even the saving clause for imhill was shown to Governor McKinley this evening as he was about to leave his office for the train mediate consumption.' Inasmuch as a great deal to Cleveland, and his opinion was asked of the new free-trade measure. He did not have time to enter upon a close comparison of the proposed measure of fish is brought in on ice, this practically opens our fresh fish market to the Canadians, who have upon a close comparison of the proposed measure with the existing law, and did not therefore feel free to discuss special features, except to say that placing coal on the free list was a great mistake. Regarding the general adoption of ad valorem duties instead of the specific rates imposed by the Mc-Kinley law, he talked freely, condemning the departure in the strongest terms. He said: objectionable feature of the new bill, if it

of fish is brought in on ice, this practically opens our fresh fish market to the Canadians, who have obtained, without the disadvantages of a treaty, all that the former Administration of President Cleveland tried to give them by the rejected treaty. Among other things that are admitted free is building stone, and cut stone is only 20 per cent ad vaiorem; that is, the labor on building stone is only balanced by a simple duty of 20 per cent, while it is to be hoped that this country will wait long before it sees a proportionate decrease of the wages of the workingmen engaged in that occupation.

"There are also many little devices throughout the bill for the purpose of achieving practical free trade indirectly. Ilke that which declares that all articles for the use of the United States shall be free. While to the superficial observer it seems of very little consequence whether the Government, under one department pays money into the other for duties on its imports or 'akes them without duties in actual practice, this system will bring the doers of Government work in this country into direct competition with the foreign producers without the sellightest shred of protection for labor or for capital. This will tend to make foreign manufacturers the sole bidders for Government supplies."

"These are but a few examples of the language and character of the bill which is presented for the consideration of the people. It is only possible for one who is only a member of the minority of the committee to speak in general terms upon the subject, but when the bill gets abroad and those who are interested bring to bear upon it their peculiar know ledge, I think it will be found that it is as unsatisfactory as could well be imagined. What they have in store for us in the Revenue bill, it seems, we are not to know, so that we can judge their scheme as a whole, but, judging from the sanpie which has been presented, it is an unfortunate one for the country. Owing to this change from specified to ad volorem duties, of which I hav when a duty is assessed by the yard or pound, there can be no doubt concerning it, but when it is ad valorem it depends upon the foreign importers' honesty and the judgment of appraisers, and the price is usually fixed abroad to escape the payment of full rates. The system is so unstable and impossible of equitable arrangement that it has never been possible, even in this country, to have ad valorem duties uniform throughout the United States. There are frequently wide differences between the values fixed at different parts. All the leading nations of the world have condemned it. Even tree-trade England has abandoned every such duty but one, because no honest administration of the revenue laws is possible when the valuation is made thousands of miles from the point of production where it cannot be verified.

"In 1886 Secretary Manning made an exhaustive report upon this subject to Congress, and quoted a consensus of expert opinion urging the general adoption of specine duties for the protection of reputable merchants and of the revenue. Secretary Manning declared, in summing up the views he had gathered, that undervaluations, false invoices and like dishonesty were 'incontestably and notoriously inherent' in the ad valorem system. That was a true and exact statement of fact which Chairman Wilson has turned his back upon. This one feature of the new bill, if adopted, aside from all others, will greatly increase the difficulties experienced in collecting the revenue. Fraudulent invoices and undervaluations will become vasuly more prevalent under it. The evil of this is two-fold: It lessens the revenue that should be paid under the duty, and does an incalculable injury to honest dealers who bring in goods at a fair valuation. The adoption of this ad valorem system would mean a still greater reduction of duty than is shown in the comparison of the bill with existing law, for this reason."

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, one of the minority members, said: "I have not the means of giving members, said: "I have not the means of giving in detail the effect of this bill, for the reason that it is printed without indicating the terms of existing law to get at the extent of the changes. In a general way, however, in looking over the bill hastily, I discover that this is a most extreme measure from beginning to end, and in many of its provisions is absolutely startling. The free list is greatly enlarged by embracing industries which certainly will be destroyed under this bill and which heretofore have always had a place in the protective schedules. Where duties are left they are largely reduced in all the schedules, and in many cases to a degree that will make it impossible for our domestic manufacturers to live. This is true of all the schedules from the first to the last. The bill will bear with especial severity on the sgricultural interests of the country by reason of the reduction of duties to such an extent as to admit foreign products, especially from Canda. Take my own State of Michigan, for instance. All our prominent industries either go on the free list or are so far reduced as to make their successful operation impossible. Woollen goods, iron ore, copper, lumber, sait—five of our great industries—go on the free list absolutely, while the rates on our agricultural products are so reduced as to invite free competition from Canda.

"Running hastily over the bill, I notice that the certails are retained in the dutiable schedule, with the proviso that countries which admit products from the United States free of duty into their markets shall be permitted to bring theirs into our free of duty, so in these articles it amounts to practical free trade. I do not see how the glass interests or the pottery interests can survive the cut made in this bill. I think the modifications in the woolen schedule will have the effect to close up all the smaller mills in the country. I also notice that all agricultural implements are put on the free list, which certainly will cripple that industry in the which p in detail the effect of this bill, for the reason that

will bring, it was only necessary to change from specific to ad valorem duties. I regard this feature of the bill as most perilous and one of its obnoxious features, for ad valorem duties have been condemned by the best writers on political economy, and by the experience of the most enlightened nations on the globe, and are practically to-day abandoned in the tariff systems of all nations.

"In conclusion I will simply say that, monstrous as the Chicago platform was, this bill makes it respectable."

AN ANTI-SNAPPER REWARDED. APPOINTMENT OF E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, OF

ALBANY, AS COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION. Washington, Nov. 27 (Special).-The President, in washington, Nov. 21 (Special Property of Albany, nominating Eugene T. Chamberlain, of Albany, N. Y., to be Commissioner of Navigation, clearly demonstrates his intention of building up a Cleveland machine in the State of New-York to the exclusion of the present Democratic organization.

Mr. Chamberlain, as managing editor of "The Albany Argus," has been prominent and useful as an Anti-Snapper for more than a year. His qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of the office are unknown here. Some evil-disposed persons assert that he would not be able to dis tinguish a dingy from a whaler. This, however, may be mere slander. Mr. Chamberlain can tell a disciple of the Cleveland cult from a Tamman; brave with the readiness with which he distinguishes a camel from a clothes-line. More need hardly be said. In the office which he will grace, presently the patronage is restric.... It does not go beyond two clerks and a half, the latter being represented by a messenger. Mr. Chambertain's ability for doing great work, therefore, is limited. E. P. O'Brien, whom he displaces, has managed. In the short time in which he served as head of the bureau, to put a stop to the endless quarrels and blekerings which his predecessors kept up with their superiors by applying common sense and business methods, instead of prejudice and malicious persecution, to the conduct of the business. Having done so, he retires, to the great regret of the screwd so well to make room for his successor, whose only claim to political preferment is based upon having joined his fortunes to those of Grover Cleveland. disciple of the Cleveland cult from a Tammany

A NEW TREATY WITH CHINA PROBABLE. THE PRESIDENT TO FORESHADOW ITS PROVI-

SIONS IN HIS COMING MESSAGE. Washington, Nov. 27 (Special).-It is said that the President will treat at length in his forthcoming message to Congress upon the relations between the United States and China, and will in some neasure at least foreshadow the trenty which it is inderstood will soon be negotiated between Secretary Gresham and the Chinese Minister at Washington. It is said that this treaty will cover the entire ground of contention between the two Governments as to the rights of citizens of one country residing in the other. It will place the regulation of Chinese immigration into the United States upon a treaty basis. There is a probability that citizens of the United States may secure the right to live in any part of the Chinese Empire. or at least that the limits open to them will be greatly enlarged. This modification of the present treaty relations is especially advocated by American missionaries in China, who find the field of their labor circumscribed by the present treaty.

The negotiation of a new treaty was one of the duties with which the present threaty.

The negotiation of a new treaty was one of the duties with which the present Chinese Minister was specially charged when he was accredited to this country. Work upon it would have begun already but for the fact that the time of Secretary Gresham has been completely taken up with the Hawcilan matter, and he has not been able to meet the Chinese Minister for the necessary conference on the subject. understood will soon be negotiated between Se

MAY BUY THE MONSTER KRUPP GUN. THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING THE PUR CHASE OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE PIECE OF ORDNANCE IN THE WORLD.

shington, Nov. 27 (Special).-Agents of Krupp the German gun manufacturer, are expected to arrive here to-morrow to negotiate the sale of the big gun which was on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. It is stated that many of the most prominent Army officers who have inspected the gun have pronounced it the most deadly piece of ordnance in the world. While the Krupps are said not to be over-anxious to dispose of it to this Government, they are willing to do so, and have cabled to their agents that a valuation should be made only upon the cost of casting and trans-portation to this country, without reference to the portation to this country, without reference to the cost of transportation to and from Chicago. This valuation is said to be about \$22,090, including turret and all other mountings. In order to secure the gun a bill appropriating the necessary amount for its purchase will have to be passed by both houses of Congress. Before the gun is accepted it will have to be inspected by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications of the Army. The gun has already been thoroughly tested, but the owners express a willingness to have as many rounds fired as may be desired, at their expense. Each shot costs about \$1,500. There has been some talk of locating the gun in New-York Harbor, should it be purchased.

APPOINTED CHIEF INSPECTOR IN THIS CITY Washington, Nov. 27 .- John E. Ashe, of Fonda, N. Y., was to-day appointed postoffice inspector in charge in New-York, in place of C. C. James, resigned. Mr. Ashe is a graduate of Union College and for a number of years was Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools of New-York State.

STARTED A BANK WITHOUT MONEY.

A NEW-YORKER'S FINANCIAL SCHEME COMES TO AN ABRUPT TERMINATION.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 27.-T. C. Brewer, of New-York, vice-president and projector of the new State Bank of Barton, has been arrested here. About a month ago State Attorney Miles, of Barton, was informed by Brewer that a bank would be established, and he was asked to arrange for hiring quarters. This he did. At several different times notice was given of opening for business, but the opening did not come until last week, when the newsopening did not come until last week, when the newspapers of the region were filled with advertisements
giving the notice. A cashier was engaged. The
president, Joseph A Lord, was reported sick in
New-York, which fact, it was said, had delayed the
opening of the bank. Meanwhile some business
had been done, but the bank having no funds its paper went to protest. Mr. Brewer was arrested on
the charge of procuring certified checks under false
representations and opening the bank fraudulently.
Hall was fixed at \$1,000, which he furnished. It is
alleged that Brewer did not comply with the State
law as to having a majority of the directors residents of Vermont. There were 500 snares of stock,
of which Brewer held 175, and the remainder was
divided between Charles A. Brewer and J. J.
O'Farrelly, of Burlington, and Joseph A. Lord and
Thomas J. Brewer, of Rutland, none of whom is
known to exist, Brewer is the head man in the
American Investment Company, of New-York.

It was reported in this city last night that George B. Morris, a lawyer whose address is given in the directory as No. 108 West Thirty-fourth-st., had fur-nished \$1,500 bail for Brewer by telegraph. Inquiries at that address showed that George B. Morris had moved away. His present address is

Morris had moved away. His present address is unknown there.
Thomas C. Brewer's name appears in the city directory, where his business is given as that of a banker at No. 2 Union Square West and his home address as No. III West Thirty-ninth-st. At the last mentioned number, a reporter learned last night that the Brewer family had removed six weeks ago to No. 63 Eighth-ave. He only stayed in Eighth-ave, two weeks, and then went to some unknown address in Sixth-ave. Joseph A. Lord is entered in the directory as living at No. 168 West Eighty-third-st. The janitor of that building said last night that Lord had left it several weeks ago. All the addresses given are flat houses.

AN OLD WAREHOUSE FALLS IN.

The paper storage warehouse of James M. Fitz-gerald, at Nos. 75 and 77 King-st., fell in at 11:50 o'clock last night. It was an old structure, and fears for its safety had often been expressed. It was said that James O'Brien, the watchman, was in the ruins, but this report could not be verified.

GOV. RUSK WORKED THE TURESHING MACHINE From The Pittsburg Times.

From The Pittsburg Times.

Rusk and a party of friends were traveiling slong a country road beside whien, it being a harvest time, a full gang of hands were working a threshing machine. Rusk told his friends to "see the boys" and he would tend threshing machine awhile. He invited the "feeder" to step down from the box by the machine, and told the men to throw him the bundles of wheat lively. Some practice several years before had made him expert, He thrust the bundles into the hopper with energy, yelled to the driver to hurry up his teams, and told the men on the stack to "throw 'em in faster." They took the hint and tried to cover him with the sheaves, but he rushed them into the machine as fast as they came, until all hands but him were tired out. "That's the way to tend threshing machine," he said, as he joined his admiring friends. All the delegates from that section of the country were for "Old Jerry."

IN CHILDREN For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedles, I gave her S.S. The first bottle seemed to S.S. The first bottle seemed to S.S. The first bottle seemed to say the was cured.

Dr. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey Lad.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed

JOINED MELLO'S CAUSE.

TWO HUNDRED TROOPS KILLED IN A WEEK BY ARTILLERY FIRE AT RIO-THE JAVARY'S CREW SAVED-FIFTY ARMY OFFICERS IN PRISON, SUSPECTED OF PAYOR.

London, Nov. 28 .- "The Times" has private information that Para yesterday revolted, both the artillery on shore and the ships in the harbor being taken over to the insurgents. "This," says the informant of "The Times," "is a mos serious blow to the Government, owing to the large revenue derived from this port. It is believed that the Government is seriously crippled financially.' "The Times" has this dispatch, dated last

Thursday, from Rio de Janeiro: "The desultory fighting continues day and night. A small party of sailors landed at Armacao on Monday and were attacked by Peixoto's men. The latter lost two officers and thirty

men killed. Five sailors were wounded. "During the last week more than 200 troops have been killed by the artillery fire on the Nictheroy side of the harbor. The insurgent general, Saraiva, has 6,000 men near Curitiba, Province of Sao Paulo. The Government has sent 1,000 men to strengthen the garrison at Santos. Transports are expected to arrive at Desterro next week for the purpose of embarking 3,000 men, who will try to effect a landing here. Both sides are confident of victory, but

the insurgents appear to be gaining ground. "The prisons here contain 800 persons, including fifty army officers, suspected of complicity in the revolt. The postoffice seizes letters addressed to suspects in an unwarranted manner Many persons are injured daily in Rio by rifle and machine gun fire. Continual animosity is shown by the semi-official press and other news papers against the foreigners, whom they constantly accuse of favoring the insurgents."

As regards the sinking of the insurgent warship Javary, the correspondent says: "The firing of the heavy guns started the plates of the fore compartments of the Javary and the crew could not exclude the water. The warship listed to starboard at 1 o'clock, and foundered, head foremost, at 4. When the water reached her engines there was a terrific explosion. All the

gines there was a terrific explosion. All the crew were saved."

Continuing, the dispatch says: "The Portuguese Minister was recalled owing to the representations by the Government, which endeavors through the press to misrepresent in every way the actions of foreigners and the commanders of foreign warships, although its accusations are absolutely groundless. The intrigues of the Brazilian Ministers in Europe, with the object of causing the recall of diplomatists from Rio, deserve contempt.

"Business is suffering greatly, and the merchants complain bitterly. A meeting of insurgent leaders on Saturday decided that no immediate proclamation of the monarchy should be made, the question being left for the decision of Congress in case the revolution succeeds. The majority of the insurgents favor the restoration of the monarchy, with the Duke of Granpara as Emperor. The insurgents have resolved not to bombard Rio unless the Government batteries in the city fire upon the ships from the shore. The British senior officer reports that a Government battery yesterday shelled a launch flying the white ensign and carrying a British officer and crew. The British Minister to-day protested."

A dispatch received from Buenos Ayres last evening said: "The battery of Sao Joao has bombarded Fort Villegalignon and has seriously damaged the works."

POWDERLY'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

J. R. SOVERREIGN, OF IOWA, ELECTED GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN OF THE ENIGHTS OF LABOR.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.-The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor this morning, by a vote of is to is, refused to accept the resignation of General Master Workman Powderly. Action on the proposition to declare his chair vacant was de-ferred until this afternoon, when the resignation was taken from the table and accepted by a prac-tically unanimous vote, after Mr. Powderly had explained to the convention that he had tendered it in good faith, and that his action was final. J. R. Soverreign, Labor Commissioner of Iowa, was then elected to succeed Mr. Powderly, the vote bewere filled by the election of the following; C. A. French, of Boston; H. B. Mastin. of Minneapolis, and J. I. Kenney, of Omaha, all anti-Powderly

HALPERN AND SHOWALTER PLAY A DRAW. The sixth game of the chess match between 3. Halpern and G. W. Showalter was played at the City Chess Club last evening, and ended after forty-one moves in a draw. Halpern opened with a

The game:

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW IN ROME Rome, Nov. 27.-Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York, is in this city. He is staying at the Hotel Quirinal,

THE BOOKS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED. From The Detroit Free Press.

"You—you keep books here?" she asked as she entered a Detroit book store and timidly gianced around.

entered a Detroit book store and timidly glanced around.

"Yes'm, we keep books," replied the clerk as he softly rubbed his hands together and wondered if they had sold the last copy of "Bashful Bessie; or, the Heroine of Harper's Hills."

"I-I want a book." she continued, "but I want to look at the last page before I buy it."

"Certainly miss-certainly. We have, no objection to your looking at ali the pages if you wish. Have you bought a book here in which something was wrong with the last page?"

"No, sir; but a friead of mine bought a book in Chicago which ended by advising the reader to try somebody's liver purifier, and you don't know how dreadful she feels about it. Have you 'Paradise Lost'?"

Lost?"
"Yes'm."
"And will you guarantee that it doesn't refer to somebody's sarsaparilla?"
"I can't possibly believe that it does."
"How is Dickens? I want his 'Dombey & Son,' but I'm afraid he's got in something about corncures or porous-plasters. Are you sure he hasn't?"
"Why, I never heard of such a thing in a standard book."

"Why, I never heard of such a thing in a standard book."

Nor I, until lately. Shakespeare wouldn't be apt to have anything in about stomach bitters or headache cured in five minutes, now, would he?

"I've read him a great deal, and I never came across any such thing. However, you might glance over that set and satisfy yourself."

"It would take too long," she sighed, as she glanced at the backs of the volumes. "I nave sometimes thought I would like to read Homer's 'lliad.' There is such a book, I believe?"

"And can you guarantee it?"

"I can, ma'am—positively guarantee that you will find nowhere in that book the slightest reference to germs, microbes, bacteria, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, curvature of the spine, varicose veins pr indigestion."

"If there is—?"

"You can return it and get your money."

She took it and went away smiling and happy.

A DESPERATE FIGHT WITH AN EAGLE.

From The Bangor News. From The Bangor News.

Will Brewer, of Vinalburg, in Knox County, had a severe tussie with a big gray eagle Wednesday while in the woods chopping. His dog was with him, and Brewer heard the howle of the dog in the bushes. He rushed to the scene of the disturbance and saw the eagle endeavoring to carry off the dog. Brewer attacked the big bird with his ax, and drove it off, but it soon came back and attacked Brewer himself with great fury, using its beak, wings and talons. At the first assault Brewer was almost overpowered under the storm of blows. He succeeded in wounding the bird with his ax, but the creature maintained its savage fight until killed. It measured eight feet from tip to tip of the wings.

RUMORED REVOLT OF PARA. HOT AGAINST THE LEADERS

VESSELS AND FORTS THERE SAID TO HAVE LIVELY MEETING OF THE IXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

THE POLICE WERE FINALLY SUMMONED, BU THEY WERE NOT CALLED ON TO CLEAR

HELD SEPARATE GATHERINGS.

The regular meeting of the enrolled Republicans of the IXth Assembly District in the rooms of the Republican Club of the district, at No. 1 Abingdon Square, was a most exciting one. The police were finally called in to stop the disorder. Nearly 500 Republicans were in the small rooms when the chairman, Franklin B. Miller, called the meeting to order, The members of the two rival organizations, the Lincoln Union and the Republican Club, made up nearly the entire assemblage. The jurgest heavy when James A. Cowie, the defeated uproar began when James A. Cowie, the defeated candidate for the Assembly, rose and demanded to know from those in authority why no candidate for Civil Justice from the Hild Judicial District had been put out until the last moment, Mr. Cowle's inquiry was greeted with cheers and yells from one side, and with hisses and groans from the other. The explanation, if one was offered,

was unheard in the confusion.

George B. Deane offered a resolution culo zing the leaders and their work in the late election Walter Logan offered as a substitute a resolution denouncing "the so-called leaders, who have for years been a stumbling-block in the way of a thorough unification of the Republican party," and accusing them of a bare faced deal, for self-aggrandisement, and of "shameful treachery to the party."
It closed by calling for their retirement. The dis order following the reading of this resolution was deafening, and order was not restored for some

The chairman refused to put the substitute, and read the original resolution. After the vote he an-nounced that it was carried. A long war of words and wrangling then followed, and order was brought out of chaos only by energetic and muscular efforts by the chairman.

forts by the chairman.

Resolutions by L. D. Evans, Charles H. Macy,
N. D. H. Clarke and William H. Corsa were then presented. Notwithstanding the vigorously uttered protests and cries of "gag rule" of Messrs. Cowie, Logan and others of the Lincoln Union, they were pronounced carried, Mr. Corsa's resolution culogized Mr. Deane, the leader, and offered "grate-

pronounced carried, Mr. Corsa's resolution culogized Mr. Denne, the leader, and offered "grateful acknowledgment for his eminent services to
the Republican party."

Mr. Clarke's resolution was the next bombshell
thrown into the camp, and the scene following the
offering of Mr. Logan's substitute was re-enacted,
the difference being that those yelling before now
hissed, and vice versa. The resolution accused the
Lincoln Union of having made demands on Mr.
Cowle and the Campaign Committee for sums of
money for its support of Mr. Cowle's candidacy,
and receiving in compliance with their demands
several hundreds of dollars. It also condemned the
ciub for "formulating and distributing throughout
the district a scandalous and outrageous circular,
the purpose of which was to create contentions,
jealousies and dissensions among the supporters
of Mr. Cowle."

"It is current rumor," continued the resolution,
"in this district that one or more of the leaders of
the Lincoln Union before election had or sought
an interview with the leader of the IXth Assembly
District Tammany Hall Association, in which a
proposition for political affiliation was submitted
for approval." It closed by calling upon the District Committee to investigate ai these charges.
After the storm of hisses and groans had subsided
the chairman pronounced the resolution carried,
and a motion to adjourn was quickly made and as
promptly decided to be carried. The chairman's
gavel had hardly failen when the opposition made
a rush for the chairman's desk and a third edition
of pandemonium was produced. There were cheers
for Cowle and Logan and counter cheers for Deane
and Miller.

The Lincoln Union then elected Mr. Logan chairman, and as the platform was still held by Mr.
Miller and his party, the new chairman was compelled "to take the chair." They then proceeded
to pass the resolutions, which had been ignored beford, amid the fatighs and jeers of their opponents.
A motion was an adincommend to take the chair." They then proceeded
in the associa

POINTED QUESTIONS PUT. NINE DISTRICT LEADERS APPEAR BEFORE THE

SUB-COMMITTEE. The corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were well filed last evening with prominent Republicans of the city who were attracted by the meeting of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the charges of dislocalty and neglect in the conduct of party affairs in a number of ing: Soverreign, 23; James Campbell, of Pittsburg.
8; T. B. McGuire, 1; Powderly, 2.
The vacancies on the General Executive Board
Assembly districts. The committee met in Parlor D R.

Anti-Tammenv and Anti-Support Democrats who are momenting the new Democratic organization which em-Mayor William R. Grace and ex-Secretary Charles S. Patrentid expect to lead against Tammany and the machine Pairsmill expect to lead against Tammany and the machine next year are responsible for the statement that the entrollect in the various Assembly Districts of this city has been remarkably successful and that over 3,000 names have already been signed to the call. The movement they asset has been growing in popularity so rapidly since the amount of it ten days ago that the leaders have decided to issue a public appeal setting forth a deciration of principles with a series of reasons why the Democratic masses ought to join in it. This paper, it is expected, will be issued to-day. It will bear the signatures of several hundred Democrate, prominent in the ineventent, who believe that the time has arrived for an open attack on Tammany, its methods and its leaders. leaders.

The sub-committee on Republican Reorganization ap-pointed under the resolution of the County Committee on November 16, held a meeting at the Republican Ciub, No. 450 Fifth-ave., lat evening. Elihu Root, chairman, No. 450 Fifth-arc., latt evening. Edital Root, charman, presided, and most of his colleagues were present. The committee sat with closed doors and discussed the various plans for reorganizing the party in New-York. It was said that the Philadelphia system was generally favored, with some nodifications, but when the committee adjourned at midalght no definite conclusions had been reached. The committee will neet again this evening at the same place to continue its work.

A SPANISH OFFICER'S TERRIBLE DELUSION. From The Philadelphia Times.

From The Philadelphia Times.

City of Mexico, Nov. 15.—Situated within half an nour's ride from the city is the country place of a man who for forty years has been a voluntary recluse, seeing only one face in that length, and as much dead to the world as if his body were indeed decayed. This man is the wealthy Spaniard, Don Pedro Gulerrerres, at one time an officer in the Royal Army of Spain, but who for nearly half a century has been a prey to the delusion that he is a leper, or about to become one. His reason for this horrible fancy is that when 2 young man of twenty-five, he went on a visit to Honolulu, and there me ta lady, whom he married and whom he carried back to Madrid with him.

After saveral years of happiness this lady was selzed with a maiady that was finally pronounced to be leprosy. The shock of this decision unhinged her mind, and in a short while she died by her own hands. Her husband, with this double blow to bear, became a monomaniac on the subject that had deprived him of his belowed wife, and at last grew to believe that he, too, was leprous. Resigning from the army, he sold his estates in Spain, and coming to Mexico, purchased the place where he now is. He had fitted up for him a suite of apartments, in which he has spent every hour of his life since. His servant is only allowed to enter one room at a time, when the Don retires into another until the man's work is done. Twice a month a priest goes from here to confees him, but he sits outside a little inner window, through which he converses with his unseen penitent. This unfortunate man never even walks in his garden.

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by a fence, eight feet high, without a crack between. This exercise he refrains from, from fear
that it will prolong his life, which he bears onlyas a heavy burden, imposed by Providence.
One relaxation besides music he allows himself
and that is books and newspapers. He is at acomplished linguist, and subscribes to all the leading journals and magazines in the world, while he
regularly employs an agent to find out and send
him all the books published that are worth perusing. His will provides that his servant, who was
once with him in the army, and through all hes
served him faithfully, is to piace him, when he
dies, in his coffin, and to allow no one to look upo
him, and that he is to be buried thus on the estat.

A. M. SCRIBA'S SUICIDE.

HIS LIFE GOES OUT IN GLOOM AND DIS

THE FORMER BANK EXAMINER'S STRANGE IS FATUATION-HIS LETTERS TO MRS.

GARRIGAN. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The suicide of Augusts M. Scriba, the former Bank Examiner of New-York, was the topic of conversation among bankers and brokers to-day. Like many Eastern menoften disappointed men-he came out here as a last resort. Mr. Scriba had letters of introduction but he failed to deliver them, as far as can le learned, and the only steps he took toward matlearned, and the only steps he took toward maing a living were to call on Manager Sleeper of the local Clearing House, and to advertise to give fencing lessons. From what United States Marshal Long learned, this afternoon, it might be inferred that Mr. Scriba's death was hastened by his lear of appearing as a witness in court. The United States District-Attorney of New-York telegraphed to Long to-day to get a full description of Scha, with all scars or other marks, as the dead man had been wanted as a witness in an important legal case, and it was essential to verify his death. legal case, and it was essential to verify The Rev. Mr. Cruger, of Montrose, N. Y., tele-graphed to embalm Mr. Scriba's body and to hold it subject to his order.

graphed to embalm Mr. Scriba's body and to hold it subject to his order.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A reporter called on Mrs. Scriba at her home this afternoon in regard-to her husband's suicide in San Francisco, but she could not be seen, and would not be interviewed. She was prostrated by the news.

George Scriba, the son, is a lawyer in New-York and had started for that city this morning as usual. On the train he read of his father's suicide and raturned to Montrose. His mother had already been apprised of her husband's death. The Rev. Mr. Cruger rector of the Church of the Divine Love, at Montrose, and to whom Scriba directed his ashes to be sent, had received a telegram from Mrs. Platt, a sister of Scriba s. in Washington, informing him of Scriba's death. Mr. Cruger broke the news to the widow.

The reporter called on Mrs. Mary A. Garrigan, who for seven years worked at Scriba's, and whe is supposed to be the cause of his downfall. She was not at home. Her brother, Patrick Burries, was seen, however, and he brought out a box of letters which soon showed where the trouble was. Mr. Scriba had kept up a continual correspondence with this woman. The first document displayed was written on the blanks of the National Guarantee and Trust Company. It reads thus:

Seattle, Washington Territory, August 3, 1803.

In the event of my death I wish this hag and contents sent to Mrs. Mary A. Garrigan, Verplank's Point, Westchester County, N. Y., because she was my faithful friend when all others had described me. God hiess her.

o find a home for her and hers.

The first intimation that the Garrigans had of his

The first intimation that the Garrigans had of his death came this morning, when Mrs. Garrigan received the following dispatch from San Francisco; A. M. Scriba suicided Friday. Wills all to you.

A. M. Scriba suicided Friday. Wills all to you.

J. A. HUGHES, Coroner.

Other letters were shown in which Scriba called Mrs. Garrigan "Dalsy," "True heart, Mary Anne, and other terms of endearment. He spoke of his connection with the National Guarantee and Trust Company, in which he held \$30,000 worth of stock. He was also interested in an Irrigation company. Later he wrote that the schemes were not developing as he expected. He would not have his "grue heart come to California unless she could come first-class. Patsy might come out, however, second-class and set a job." He spoke of "Wille." Mrs. Garrigan's youngest son, as "his boy," and, nicknamed Kate, the daughter, age sixteen. "Charlie." Several of his letters were marked "confidential," and he asked that they be destroyed as soon as read.

In one letter he sent a World's Fair souvenir, dollar, and "wished it were a thousand." In every

Assembly districts. The committee met in Parlor D R Colonel S. V. R. Cruger presiding, and sat in executive sersion. There was a full attendance, end the meeting firsted until mearly midnight. According to previous arrangement, the leaders of the first ten city Assembly districts had been requested to appear to testify and answer questions relating to the subject of the inquiry. All were present except George B. Deane, leader of the IXth District, who was detained at an important meeting of his district erganization.

Martin J. Healey and his brather. Eugene H. Healey, appeared for the 14th District; Deanis Shen for the IVII; John Simpson for the Viti; George Hilling for the IVII; John Simpson for the Vitit; Lucas L. Van Alben for the VIIIth, and William F. Daley for the Vitit; Jacob M. Patterson for the VItit; Lucas L. Van Alben for the VIIIth, and William F. Daley for the Vitit; Jacob M. Patterson for the Vitit; Lucas for decrease in the Republican vote. Some pointed quescing as well as hot answers were recorded. On adjournment the committee was ready to make no statement os to its progress. Another meeting will be held in Paviser D. Republican vote. Some pointed quescing at which the leaders of the Xith to the XXXI Assembly Districts and Mr. Denne, of the IXth, will be expected to appear. The committee expects to finish the remaining ten districts on Friday evening. Colonel Cruger and his colleagues will then devote themselves to work upon their report. As soon as this is prepared a meeting district of and in the Country of the IXth abundant reasons for reorganization will be given.

Augustus M. Scriba, cavilintee States Bank Expected that abundant reasons for reorganization will be given.

year. He resigned the latter position, but for what reason she did not know.

Augustus M. Scriba, ex-United States Bank Examiner who committed suicide in Francisco on Sunday, was well known among cankers all over the country. Secretary of the Treasury Manning removed Mr. Seriba from the office of United States Bank Examiner on January 3, 1867. He had been in the bureau sixteen years when he was removed. In 1883 he was promoted to the head of the bureau. He had been Assistant Bank Examiner for twelve years before that time. Bankers were pleased with the work done by Mr. Scriba during the financial troubles in 1884. Bank officials in this city were great admirers of the work he did, and they did what they could to have him retained by Secretary Manning. His removal from the position he had held so long and honorably caused much comment adverse to Secretary Manning and President Cleveland. Controller Trenholm, in his letter to Mr. Scriba asking for his resignation, told him that no fault had been found with the manner in which he did his work and that no complaint had been found with the manner in which he did his work and that no complaint had been made against him. The position, the Controller Sid, he wanted for a personal friend. This letter was written on November 29, 1885. Mr. Scriba replied to Controller Trenholm, calling attention to the fact that he had been appointed on a civil service basis. Several of the most prominent bankers of this city and many well-known merchants sent a petition for the retention of Mr. Scriba to Controller Trenholm. The petition contained these words:

He has acquired and possesses in a remarkable degree the entire confidence of the mercantile interests here, and we should regard his removal as a very serious blow to the best principles of Civil Service reform.

to the best principles of Civil Service reform.

Two other petitions were sent to the Controller urging in the strongest terms Mr. Scriba's retention. One was signed by presidents of National banks, and the other by presidents of State banks. Republicans and Democrats alike signed them. There was nothing of a partisan nature in the movement. Indeed, Mr. Scriba's political ylews were never spoken of and they were not generally known. Upon his refusal to resign he was removed.

moved.

Mr. Scriba was born in Constantis, in this State,
Mr. Scriba was born in Constantis, in this State,
Sixty years ago. He came of good Scotch stock,
When he was sixteen years old he was employed
in the Metropolitan National Bank in this city,
He later became president of that institution and
remained there until 1857, when he retired, He
was a hard worker, and was universally popular.

is nowhere more evident than in pre-pared foods, and nowhere is it better exemplified than in the dainty break-fast dish

Roasted Oats

In its preparation all the good qualities of the grain are preserved and the oils and starch rendered readily assimilable. It is sweet, with a fine nutry flavor and

Digestible.

" The roasting does it."

Appendixt Foreste Water, Brigger, Man Geo, R. David, Bircotor, Gosson, of the World's Faire of the Water he feet in the

A CALL TO M'KINLEY FROM ALABAMA.

Birminghem, Ala., Nov. 27 (Special).—In view of the dissatisfaction felt by the iron and coal men of this district at the action of the Ways and Means Committee in placing coal and iron ore on the free list, a number of Democrats have circulated a petition asking Governor McKinley to address the voters here at an early date on the subject of protection. The petition has been forwarded, it is believed that Governor McKinley will come. BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS ON THE BILL. Entities Press comments on the Bill.
London, Nov. 22.—"The Daily News" says of the
Tariff bill given out by the Ways and Means Committee in Washington: "This tariff is in no sense
a Free Trade one. It deals tenderly with Protection. It carries out to some extent the Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue. This is the
kind of reform to which the President and his
party are piedged, and it is both their duty and ETHESDA.